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No Other Town in the World the Size of Grants Pass Has a Paper With Full Leased Wire Telegraph Service.

ROUMANIANS CROSS INTO HUNGARY

Declaration of Hostilities by Balkan Kingdom Is Followed by Movement on the Transylvanian Cities

London, Aug. 29.—Eighty thousand Roumanian troops already are moving toward the Transylvanian frontier for the invasion of Hungary. Advance guards of this Roumanian force have crossed the Hungarian border in a swift advance on the two Transylvanian cities of Hermannstadt and Kronstadt. It is these forces which engaged the Teutons in the Rothenthurm pass, fifteen miles from Hermannstadt and in the passes a few miles from Kronstadt. The whole Roumanian troop movement is going forward like clockwork, advances received here today indicated. King Ferdinand's armies, almost completely mobilized and awaiting the word of war, are prepared to strike quickly on whatever front the Roumanian general staff determines to start its major campaign.

The Germans acted with equal swiftness in meeting the new enemy in the Balkans. Despatches from Lausanne today said that the Teutons closed the Swiss frontier less than an hour after Italy declared war on Germany. The German general staff knew this preceded a declaration from Roumania and it is believed began shifting troops eastward to reinforce the Austrians several hours before news of the Roumanian declaration of war was generally known.

The first official statements reporting the German capture of Roumanian prisoners, came from the German war office, indicating that German troops already are stiffening the Austrian lines along Roumania's frontier.

The whole Balkan war theater has been set aflame by Roumania's entrance into the war. Pro-ally demonstrations occurred in Athens and the Venizelist newspapers are renewing their demand that Greece enter the war. Telegraphic advices from Berlin today indicated that Germany is watching the Greek situation with some anxiety. From the same source it was reported that Bulgaria has taken "important military steps" to counter upon the Roumanian declaration of war.

CHARGE VIOLATION ANTI-TRUST LAW

Portland, Aug. 29.—In a \$1,500,000 suit on file in the United States court here today, fourteen big western and Canadian cement companies are charged with illegally combining in violation of the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust acts. The action was instituted by A. M. Moore, vice-president and treasurer of the Oregon-Portland Cement company of Oswego. He asserts the alleged international trust seeks to absolutely control or ruin his concern; that it arbitrarily confines his production of cement to one-sixth the capacity of his plant, dictates the exact territory in which he may do business, and has attempted several times to ruin him by methods known in the world of high finance.

It is further alleged that the combine makes coast states pay \$1,200,000 more for cement annually than they should pay.

(Continued on page 4)

EXPECT BATTLE ON THE ROUMANIAN FRONTIER SOON

Berlin, Aug. 29.—A great battle may occur along the Roumanian frontier within a few hours.

Roumania has been concentrating large forces along the Transylvanian border for several days, the Tageblatt reported today. The Teutonic forces took prompt measures to guard against a sudden invasion and have massed sufficient troops to meet the Roumanian attack.

The patrol skirmishes reported in yesterday's official war office statement may mark the beginning of an important engagement.

The Berlin newspapers commented with great restraint today upon Roumania's entrance into the war. The general opinion of German critics is that Roumania will play no important part in military affairs, except that it will be necessary to re-group the forces of the central powers to some extent to meet the new enemy. The Lokal Anzeiger points out that the Roumanian declaration of war does not affect the food situation, because Roumania has exported little food to Germany and Austria lately.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg held a lengthy conference today with the leading ministers, including Dr. Helfferich, vice-chancellor, and Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Treutler Brantestrater.

The Lokal Anzeiger announced today that Field Marshal von Mackensen is in command of the Teutonic armies in the Balkans.

"The people of the extended entente will find us ready to meet the new situation created by Roumania's entrance into the war," said the Lokal Anzeiger. "Next to Hindenburg on the east front, Mackensen will now begin a new bloody work in the Balkans. Now his time has come to reap the harvest of long months of quiet preparation."

Dispatches from Kronstadt, Transylvania, six miles from the Roumanian frontier, report that since Sunday an unbroken stream of German and Austrian refugees have been crossing the border from Roumania. They declare that Roumania's declaration of war came as a complete surprise to the inhabitants of Roumania, but that Russia, with a strong army on the border, has for months been threatening to invade Roumania unless she joined the allies.

ROUMANIA TO INVADE ALBANIA

Rome, Aug. 29.—Complete evacuation of Montenegro and Albania by the Austrians will be the first result of Roumania's entrance into the war, Italian critics believed today. The early collapse of the dual monarchy, possibly by the end of the present year, was predicted by a majority of the Italian war experts. Despite denials from Vienna, it has been learned by the Italian military authorities that Austria has withdrawn nearly a whole army corps from Montenegro and Albania within the past six weeks to check the Russian and Italian offensives. The new menace on the Transylvanian frontier will force the withdrawal of the remainder of the Austrian forces, it is believed here, leaving only Bulgarian troops in Albania to resist the Italians. Serious economic troubles, as well as internal disorders in Hungary, are expected here to follow a successful invasion of Transylvania by Roumanians. From Transylvania the Austro-Germans have derived a large part of their meat supply, as well as large quantities of grain.

The Italian critics believe Roumania will strike her heaviest blow in an invasion of Transylvania, probably aided by Russian troops transported across Roumania.

APPEALS TO CONGRESS TO PREVENT R. R. STRIKE

Pres. Wilson Asks National Law-Making Body for Legislation Extending Powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Establishment of Eight-Hour Day, and to Prohibit Strike or Lock-Out Before Federal Inquiry

Washington, Aug. 29.—As a dramatic climax to his unprecedented negotiations to avert the most disastrous labor war that ever threatened the United States, President Wilson this afternoon appeared before a joint session of congress, and urged legislation "to safeguard the life and interest of the nation."

He said he urged the legislation "not in haste or merely as a means of meeting a present emergency, but as permanent and necessary additions to the law, indeed, by circumstances we had hoped never to see, but imperative as well as just, if such emergencies are to be prevented in the future."

He recommended:

Enlarged Commerce Commission
Provision for the immediate enlargement and administrative reorganization of the interstate commerce commission, enabling the commission to deal with the duties now devolving on it, "with a promptness and thoroughness which are within its present constitution and means of action practically impossible."

Establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages in the employment of all railroad employees engaged in operating trains in interstate transportation. The time for the institution of this law is to be determined by congress. The president suggested no date.

Authorization of the appointment by the president of a commission to study results in the application of the eight-hour day to railroad operation, alike for the men and for the railroads; the investigators to report to congress at the earliest possible date but without recommendation as to legislative action.

Approval by congress of consideration by the interstate state commission of freight rate increases to meet such additional expenditures by the roads as are rendered necessary by adoption of the eight-hour day.

Provide Federal Probe

Amendment of the federal law, which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding a provision that in case methods of accommodation now provided should fail, a full public investigation shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

Empowering the president, in case

of military necessity, to take control of such portions and rolling stock of the railways as may be required for military use and to operate them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the country such train crews and administrative officials as circumstances require.

The president outlined in detail his efforts to effect a settlement of the pending dispute through friendly negotiations. His efforts, he said, had "resulted in complete deadlock."

Now the country faces, Wilson said, a great national calamity, with "cities cut off from food supplies and the commerce of the nation paralyzed. Countless thousands will, in all likelihood, be brought, it may be, to the very point of starvation."

Mediation Has Failed

Mediation under the existing laws has failed, he admitted, and arbitration has been rendered impossible "by the attitude of the men."

He said that he had offered the eight-hour day as a basis of agreement, because "the whole spirit of the time and the preponderant evidence of recent economic experience" spoke out for it.

In the face of indications that the railroads would "ultimately be obliged to accept the eight-hour day by concerted action of organized labor, backed by the favorable judgment of society," they have declined to accept this means of settlement, he said.

The railroads fear the influence of hostile shippers and they apparently feel no confidence that the interstate commerce commission could withstand the objections that would be made, Wilson said.

"They do not care to rely upon the friendly assurances of congress or the president. They have thought it best that they should be forced to yield, if they must yield, not by counsel, but by the suffering of the country."

President Wilson tonight at eight o'clock will go to the capitol again to confer with Speaker Clark, Representative Kitchin, floor leader of the house, Representative Mann, republican house leader, and Chairman Adamson of the house interstate committee, and will urge early action on his proposals.

Republicans manifested opposition early today and indicated they would need considerable time for debate. Nevertheless, administration officials feel that the entire program will go through within 10 days.

CITIZENS MEET TO PLAN PROGRAM FOR JOSEPHINE COUNTY FAIR WORK

Because of the small attendance at the meeting of citizens called to convene at the assembly room of the Commercial club last night, another meeting will be held at the same place this evening, in the hope that more of the merchants will be present. About 30 citizens were on hand last night, and a lively discussion was participated in by several over ways and means of giving the coming county fair its proper setting, how to make the city more attractive during fair week being the principal theme. Members of the fair board stated that the exposition was completely financed and that it would be the best

show yet held in the county, and all that was now asked was, as "Mitch" expressed it, for Grants Pass to "wash its face and put on a clean shirt and collar."

Chairman Harter, of the fair board, said that there would be a fine list of exhibits, and that many amusement features had been provided, aeroplane flights during the three days being on the program. There will also be carnival features, dances, etc. The adding of a program of water sports, with an illuminated boat parade on the last night, met with much favor, and a committee was named to report upon the advisability of this at a

ALLIES REJOICE AT ROUMANIA'S ENTRANCE IN WAR

Saloniki, Aug. 29.—Cheers went up all along the 140-mile front of the allies in the Balkans when news of Roumania's declaration of war was flashed to the battle front from Saloniki.

The first word was received early yesterday. Bulletins were displayed in the troop camps and the news was rushed on to the front. Thousands of small slips of paper, carrying word of Roumania's action, were hastily printed and carried to the front by Anglo-French aviators, to be showered behind the Bulgarian lines.

AUTO ACCIDENT KILLS

BENEDICTINE SISTER

Lewiston, Idaho, Aug. 29.—Sister Rose, a nun of the Benedictine order, is dead today and two other nuns are suffering from serious injuries as the result of an automobile runaway down a steep hill near the St. Ruge convent. Wm. Horstman, driver, clung to the wheel until his car rolled over several times. He was probably fatally hurt.

GERMANY PREPARES FOR COMBAT WITH GREECE

London, Aug. 29.—Germany is preparing for Greece's entry into the war, said a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph today. A number of Greeks already have left Germany, the dispatch said, and diplomats at Berlin believe war inevitable.

VON MACKENSEN TO DIRECT MOVEMENTS

The Hague, Aug. 29.—Field Marshal von Mackensen, who led the successful Austro-German campaign through Serbia a year ago, will be in command of the German-Bulgarian armies operating against Roumania, according to Berlin advices.

The German government is determined to push an aggressive campaign against Roumania, carrying the fighting to Roumanian soil early in the campaign, it was stated.

Germany has known of Roumania's treachery for some time, the dispatch added, and has had troops in position in the Balkans to strike swiftly. The German general staff plans to paralyze the Roumanians with a blow that will eliminate them as a factor in the war within a few months.

The Roumanian minister to Berlin is leaving today on a special train. He sought a farewell interview last night with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, but the interview was refused.

meeting to be held tonight. G. W. Morrow, of the Twoby Brothers company, spoke, urging more active cooperation on the part of the merchants, and deploring the fact that the attendance at the meeting was so small. Mr. Morrow said that he had never seen a country with greater possibilities than were to be found here, the development of which could only be accomplished through the injection of the proper amount of "pep" into the operation. Other speakers detailed the benefits to come from the county fair, and urged the taking on of the spirit of holiday on fair week, and thorough decoration of the principal streets and the places of business. The fair directors suggested the closing of the places of business upon one or two afternoons of fair week, and Asa Holcomb was named a special committee to take up this question with the Beavers, the organization of retail merchants. The closing of the public school on one day was also suggested, and is now before the board.

STATEMENT ISSUED BY R.R. HEADS

Proposal Offered by President Wilson Refused, But Counter Proposition Is Made by the Railroad Operators

Washington, Aug. 29.—A formal statement issued by all the railway presidents this afternoon embodied their own proposal to President Wilson and gave their reasons for refusing to accept his plan of settlement.

"We are unable, after the most earnest consideration, to agree with the proposal of the president of the United States," it said, "which is that we accept without arbitration the substitution of an eight-hour day for the present ten-hour day in all of the existing practices and agreements. This is the main point in controversy and we can not surrender it without an opportunity to be heard in some form of fair arbitration."

"We do not assent to the statement that the eight-hour day now undoubtedly 'has the sanction of the judgment of society in its favor.' We believe that society has not yet recorded its judgment on this subject."

After reciting at length their reasons for opposing the eight-hour day, the statement concludes:

"We propose, however, as a basis of settlement, the following:

"(A)—The railroads will, effective September 1, 1916, keep the time of all men represented in this movement upon an eight-hour day basis and by separate account monthly, with each man, maintain a record of the difference between the money actually earned by him on the present basis and the amount that would have been earned upon an eight-hour basis—overtime on each basis to be computed pro rata. The amounts so shown will be subject to the decision of the commission provided for in this memorandum and payable in money as may be directed by said commission in its finding and decision."

"(B)—The interstate commerce commission to supervise the keeping of this account and report the increased cost of the eight-hour basis after such period of actual experience as their judgment approves or the president may fix, not, however, less than three months."

STRIKE MONDAY EMPLOYES' PLAN

Washington, Aug. 29.—The railroad brotherhood leaders indicated this afternoon, after the president's speech, that it had in no way altered their determination to strike Monday unless a satisfactory agreement is reached with the managers.

The thirteen general chairmen of the railway brotherhoods remaining here to deal with the strike situation, will leave for home immediately, it was announced late this afternoon. Railway presidents took the opposite view.

"The strike is off for the present," one of them said. "The brotherhood men will not declare a strike while congress is thrashing the matter out."

That the legislative plan outlined by the president could be put through congress in two days, possibly in one, provided the joint interstate commerce committee can get together immediately without serious differences, is the belief of House Leader Kitchin.